

An assessment of regional sea ice predictability in the Arctic ocean

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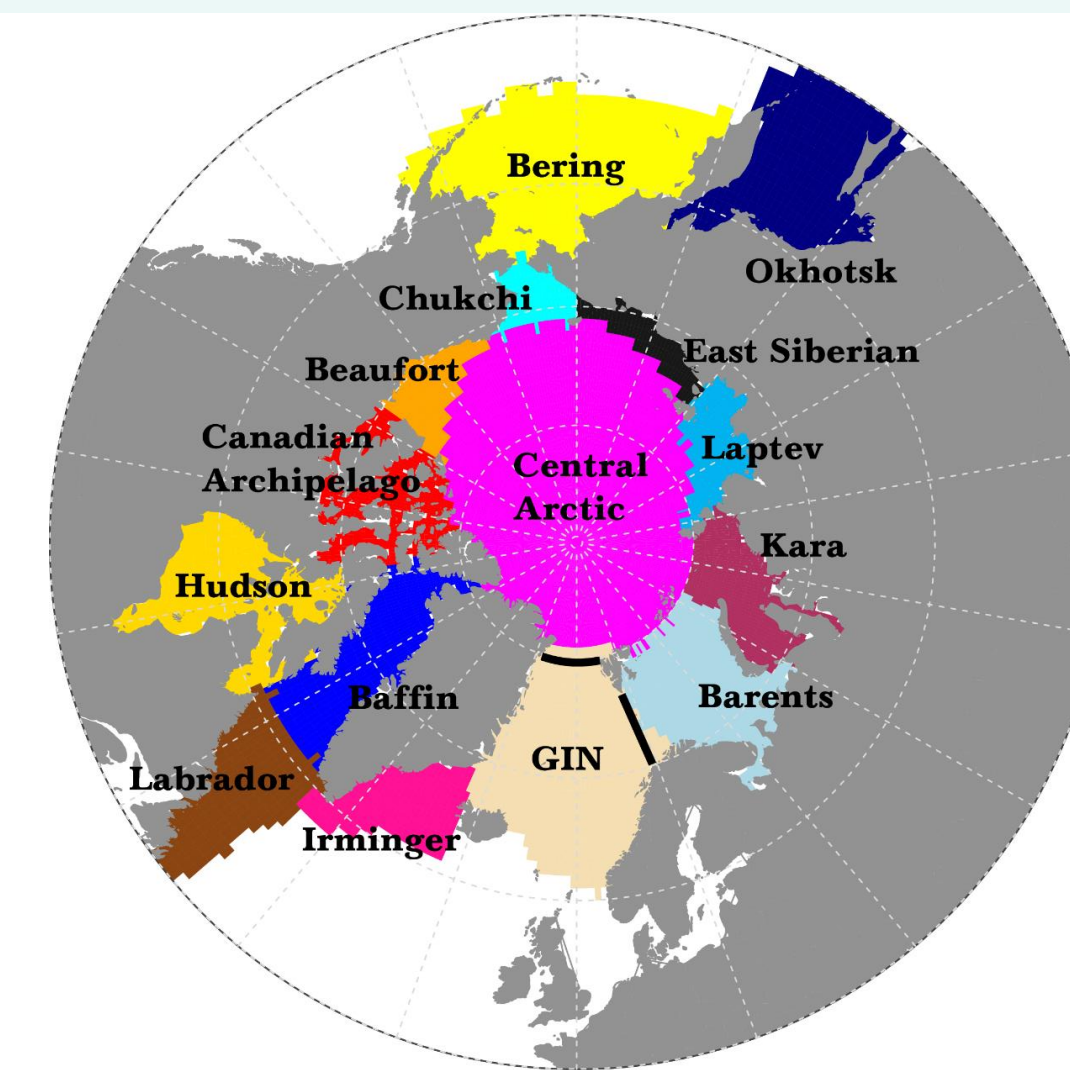
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Motivation and goal of the study

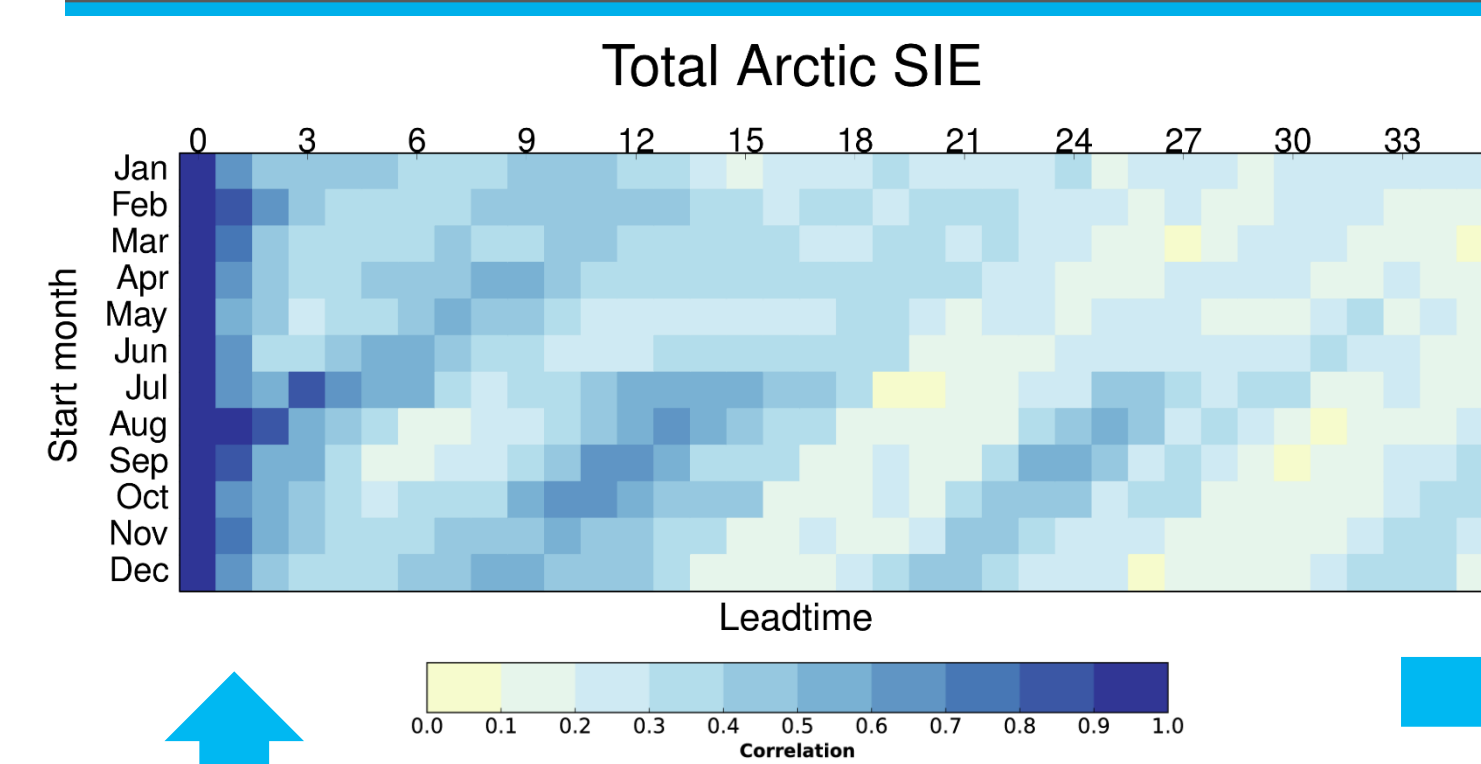
- Arctic sea ice evolution on **seasonal-to-interannual timescales** is of importance for ecosystems, populations and a growing number of stakeholders. A prerequisite for achieving better sea ice predictions is a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms of predictability. Research has shown that sea ice **predictability** varies depending on the **predictand** (area, extent, volume), **region**, and the **initial** and **target dates**.
- Here we explore the presence of pan-Arctic sea ice memory **re-emergence** and **persistence** mechanisms, and also the **sources and mechanisms of predictability at regional scales** for the Arctic sea ice using **EC-Earth 2.3** climate system in a **perfect-model approach**.

Methodology

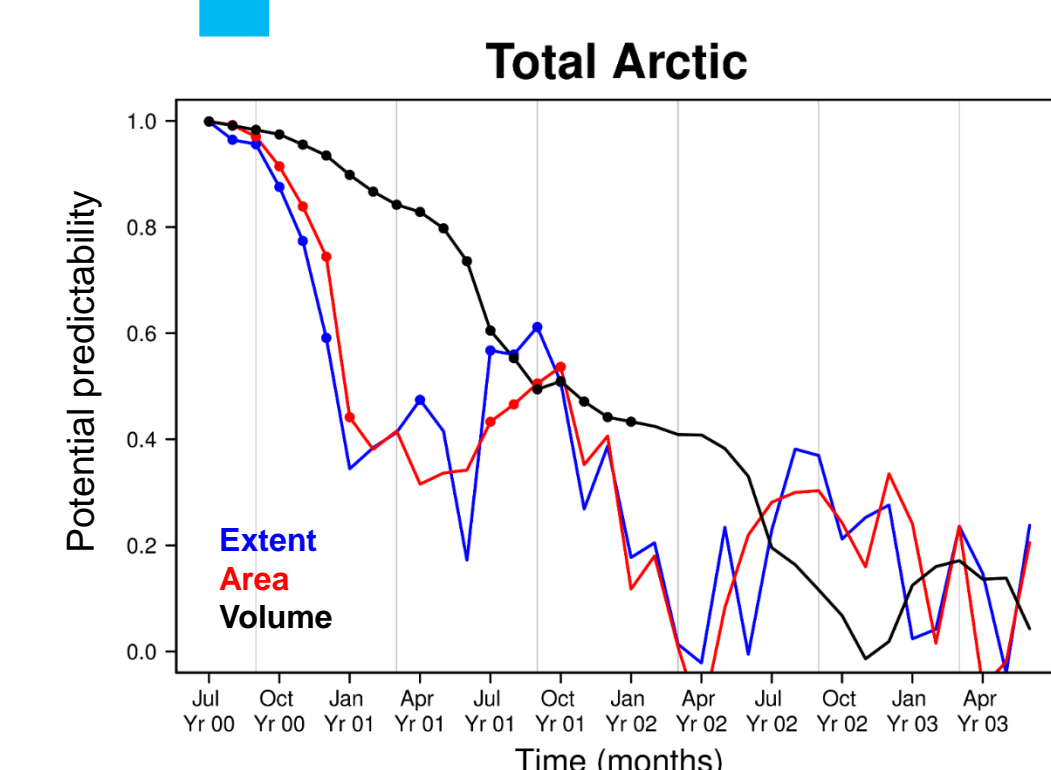
- We used a 300-year long present day control experiment, which provided the initial conditions to perform a set of idealized climate predictions initialized from July (3 years-long, 8 members).
- For evaluating the predictability: **1) Prognostic Potential Predictability (PPP)**; If PPP = 1, perfectly predictable. **2) lagged control experiment properties**.
- Breaking down into sectors:** different regional physical mechanisms.



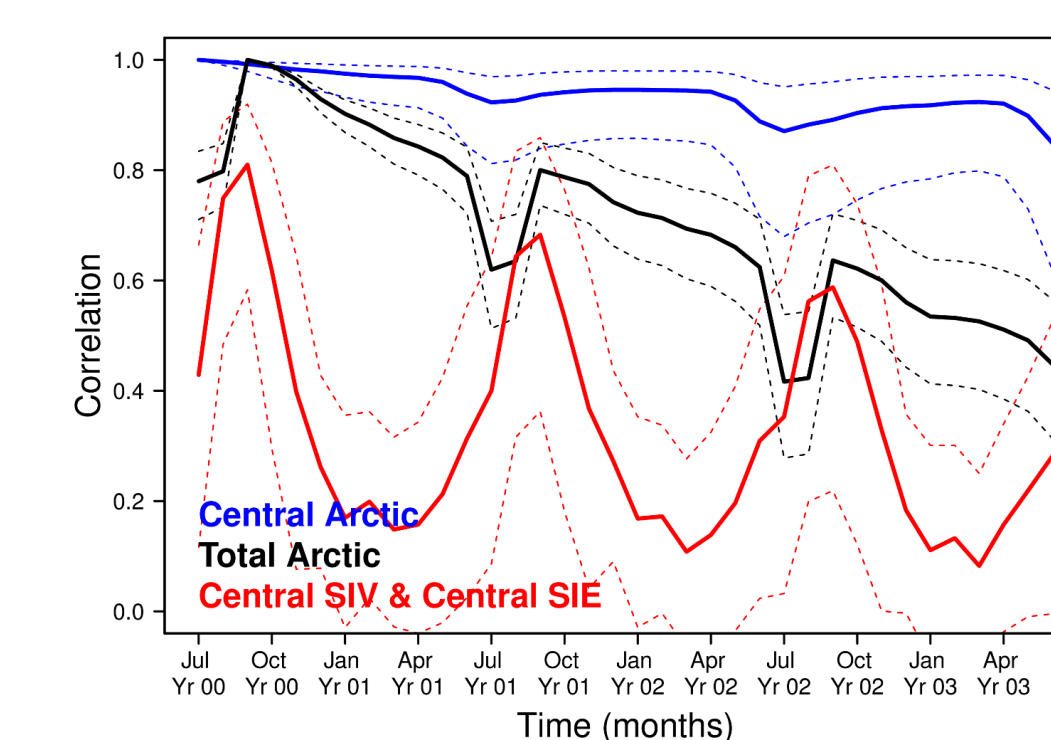
Results: Pan-Arctic sea ice



- Melt-to-freeze is present in the lagged correlation and the PPP (blue line).
- The long SIV persistence is consistent with the lagged correlations (not shown).

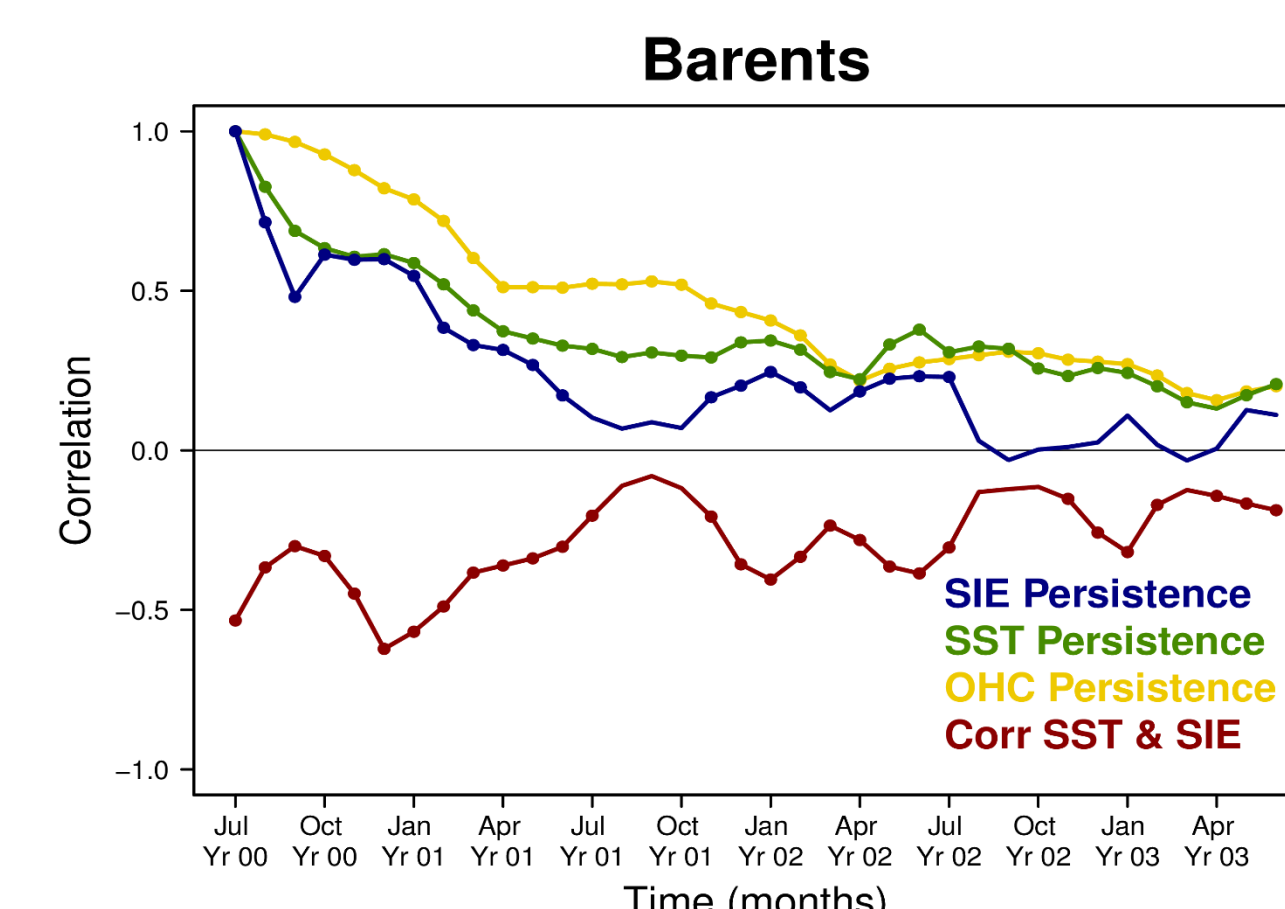
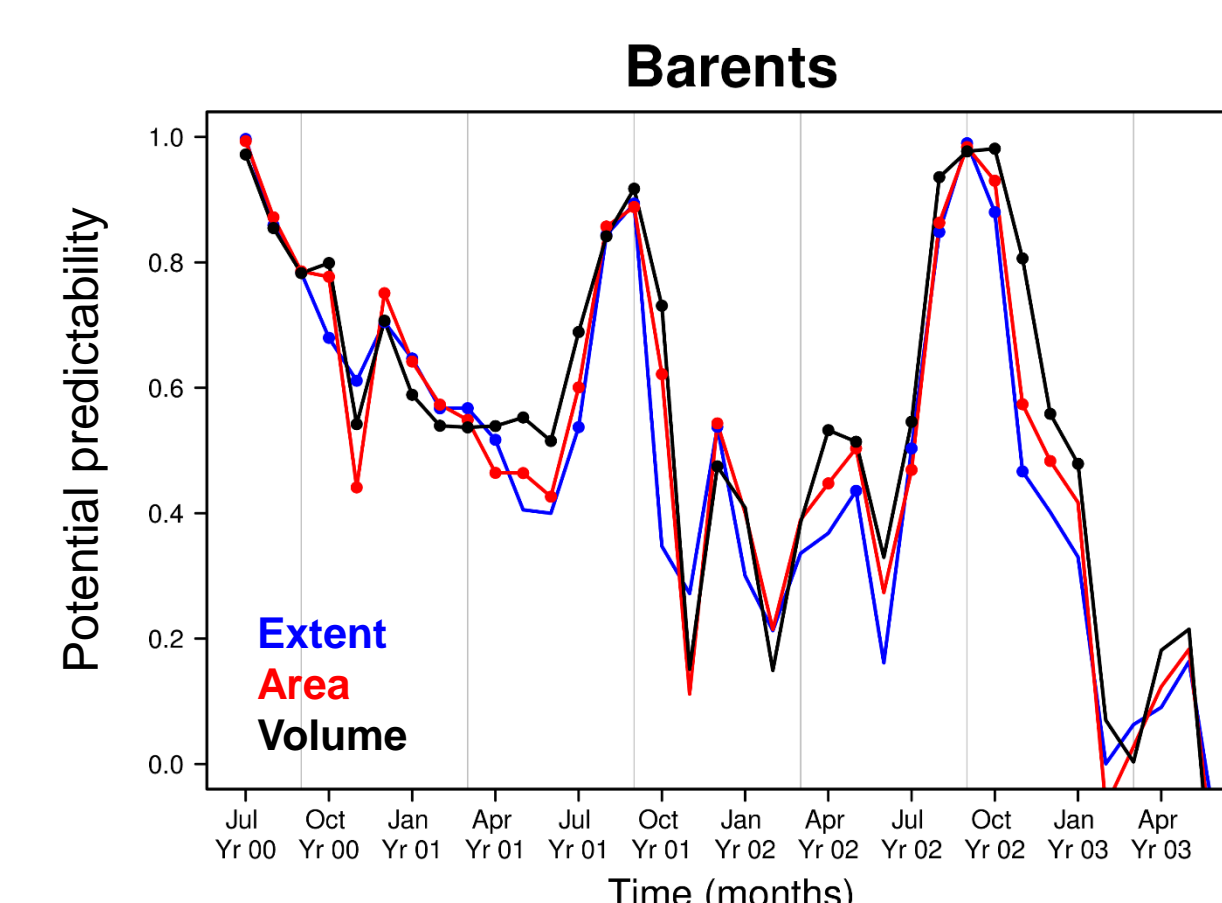


- Pan-Arctic SIV persistence** arises almost entirely from the **central Arctic SIV persistence**, as suggested when the lagged correlation of the central and pan-Arctic SIV are compared (blue and black lines).

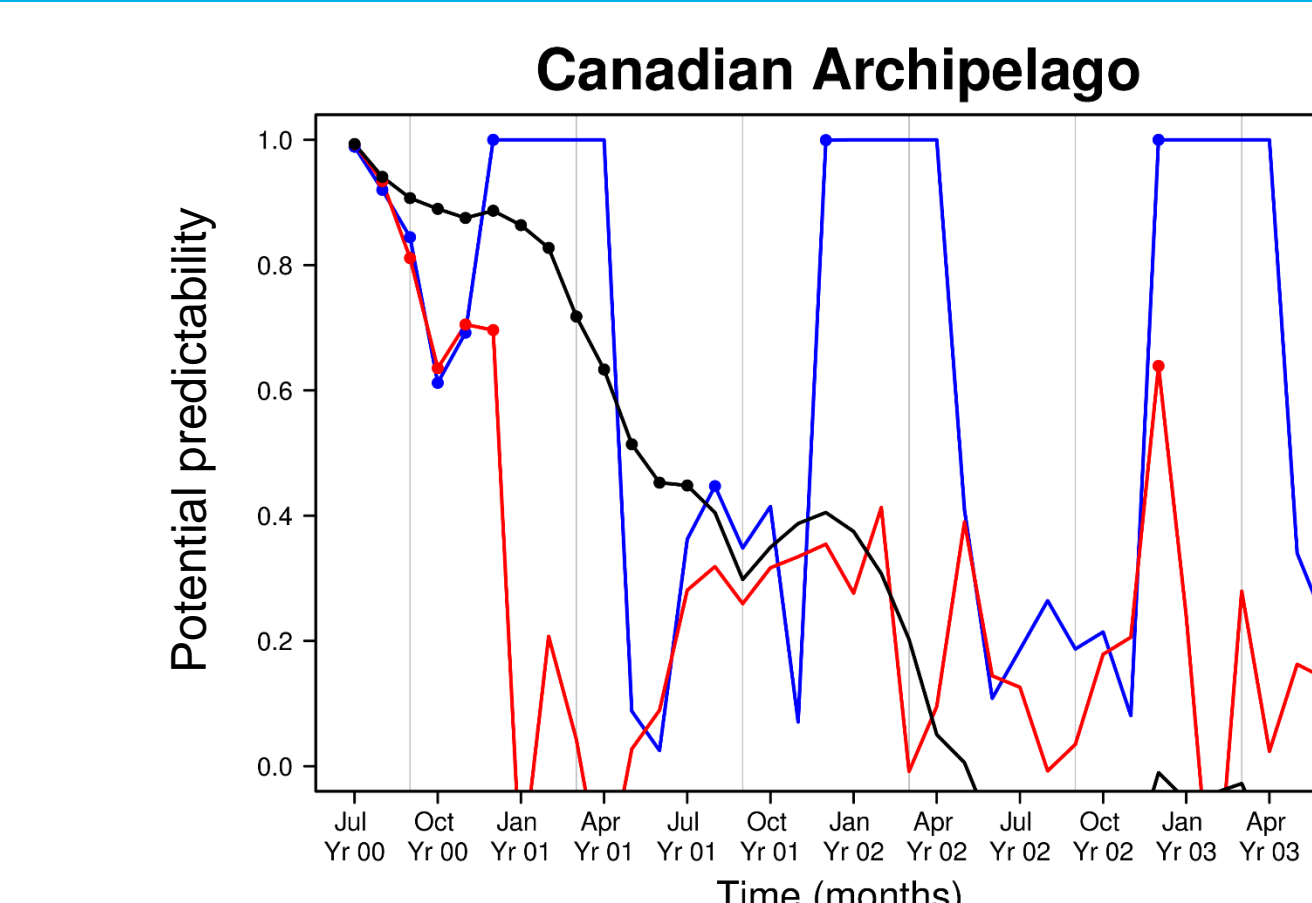
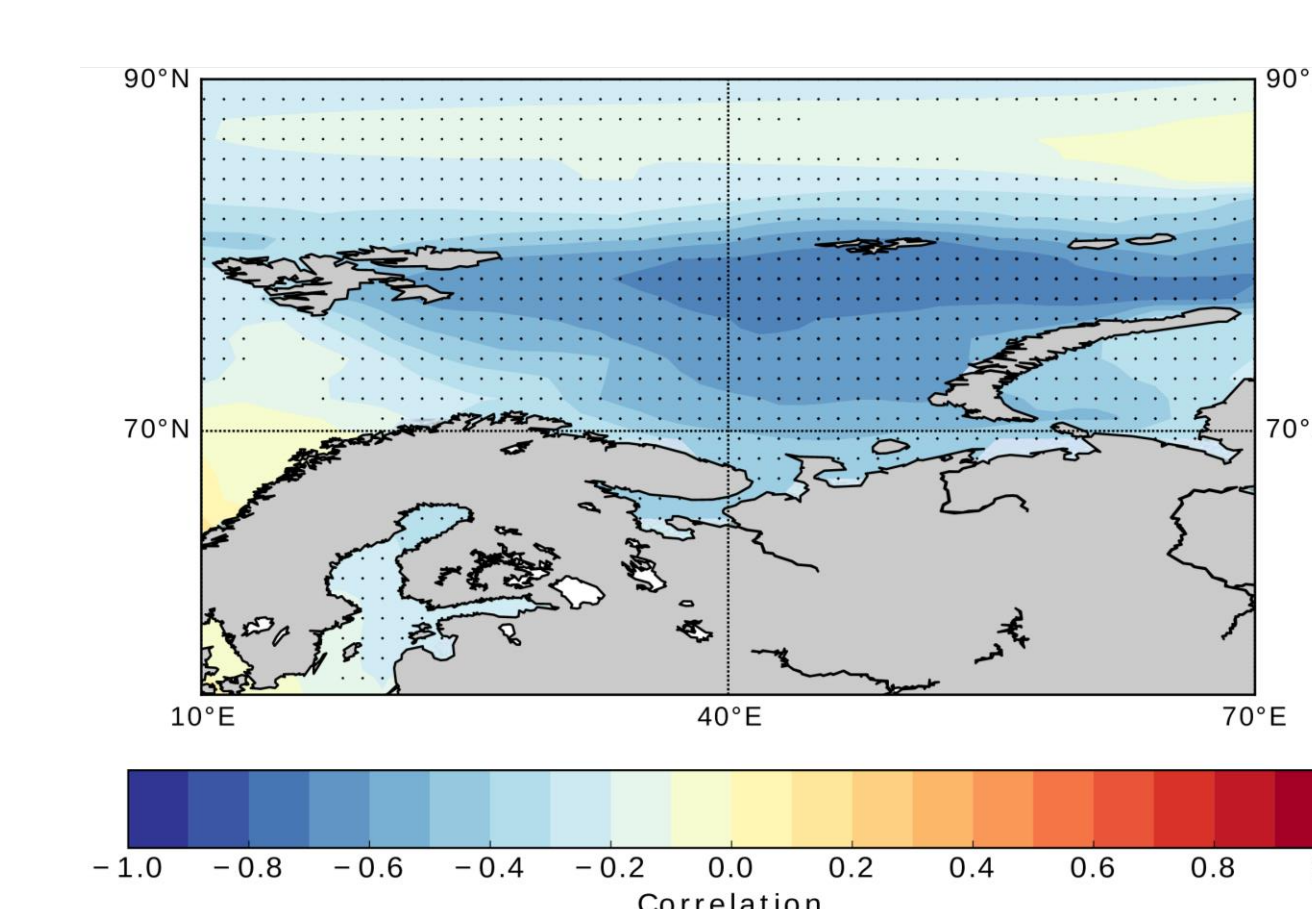
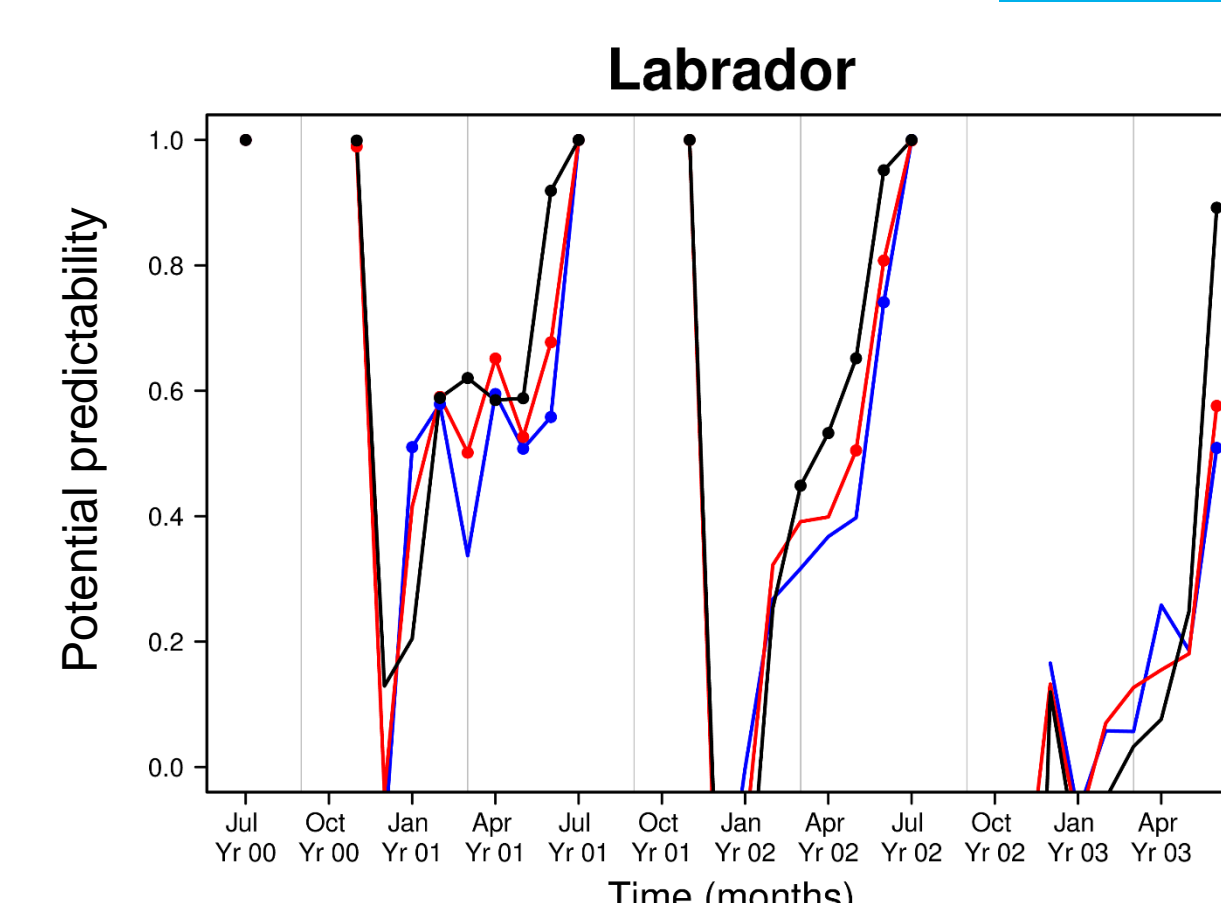


- Summer-to-summer memory re-emergence** has its origin in the **summer SIT memory** (from the central Arctic). Over three continuous years, the central SIV and SIE are synchronously correlated in September (red line).

Conclusions

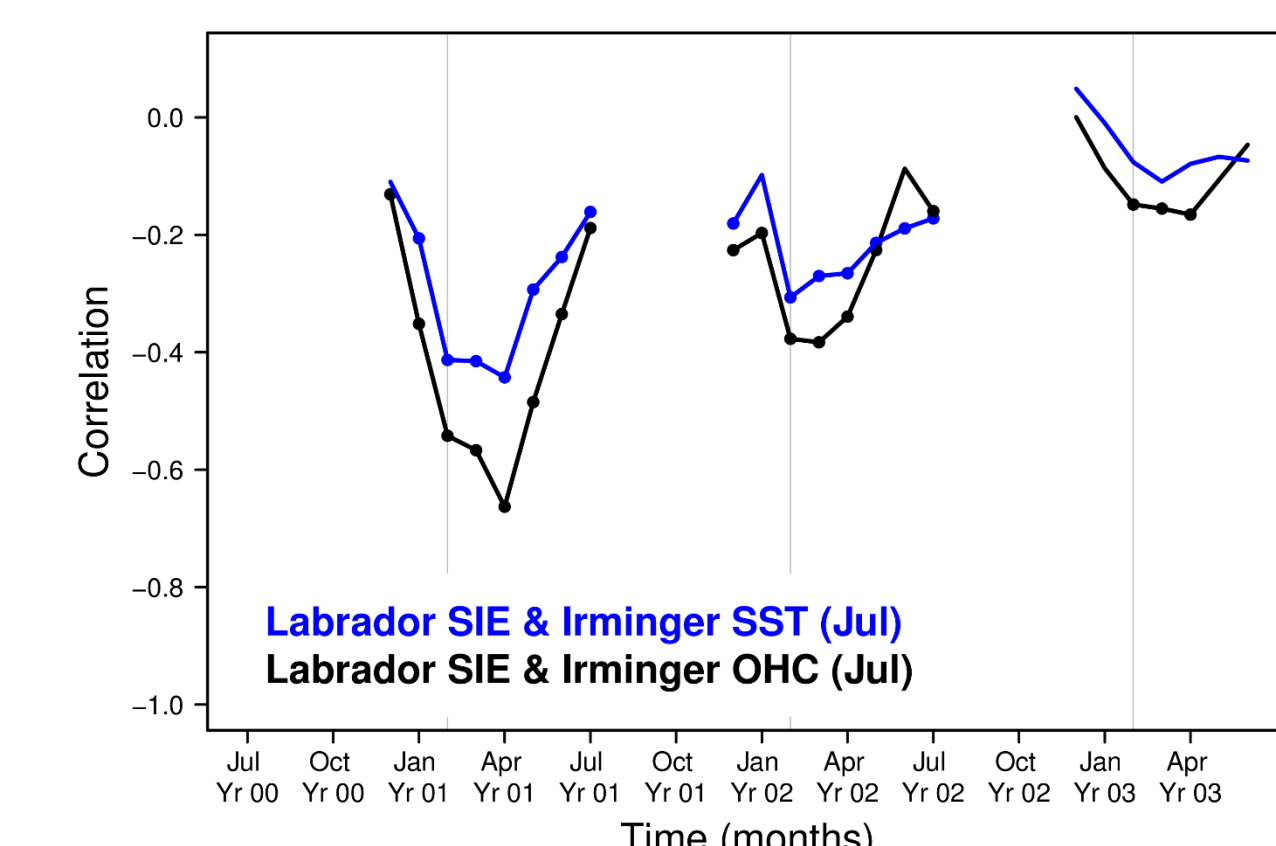
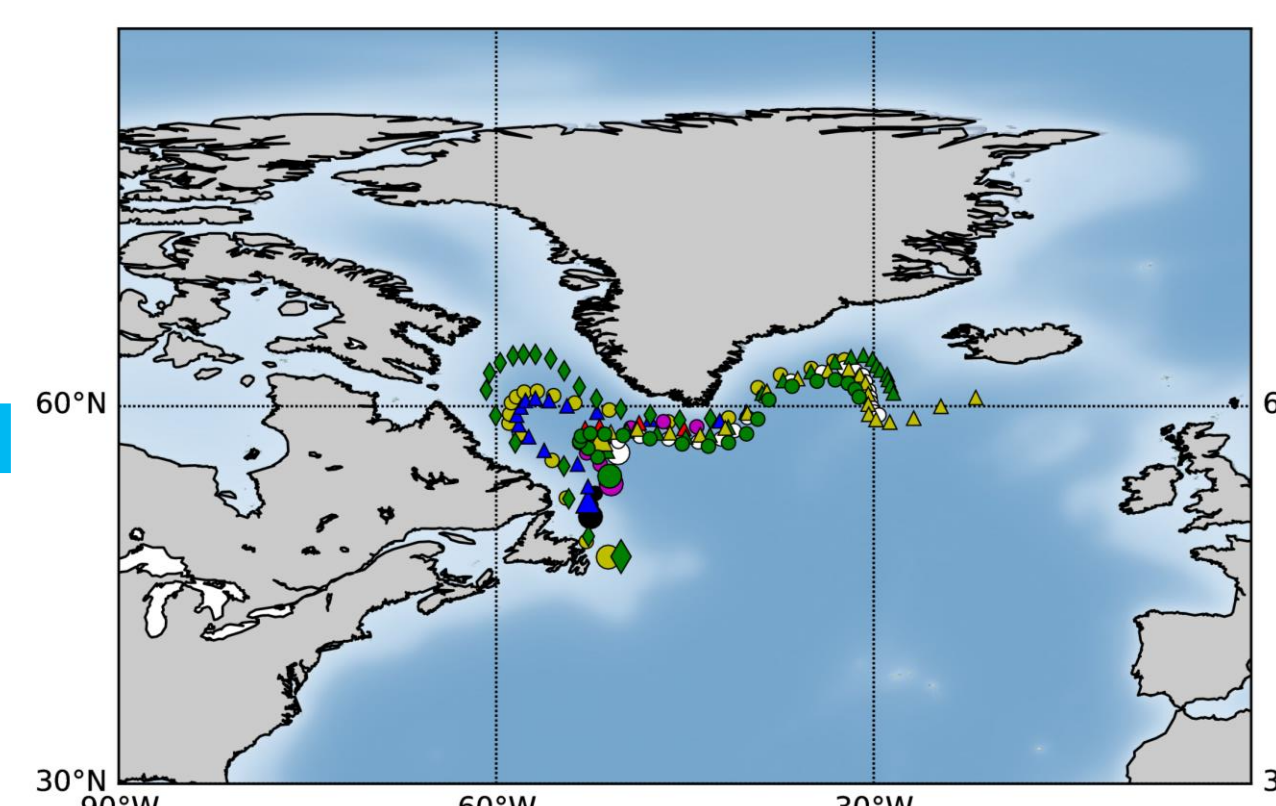


- Backward trajectories** from the **Labrador Sea** reveal that the **water masses origin is the Irminger Sea**, and the North Atlantic Ocean in a longer term.
- The **Irminger Sea SST and OHC** at the moment of the initialization and the **Labrador Sea SIE** are **significantly anti-correlated** from **February to July** the two first years, matching exactly the time when the PPP re-emergence in the Labrador Sea occurs.



- Significant re-emergence** the second and third summer in the **Barents Sea**, and in January-April in the **Labrador Sea**.
- Fake melt-to-freeze SIE re-emergence** in the **Canadian Archipelago** caused by the extremely low sea ice variability in winter.
- Synchronous correlation between the SST and the SIE (red line) reveals that **SST is a source of SIE predictability** in December.
- Correlation between the **grid point SST in December** and **SIE** from December to February **confirms** the aforesaid time series.

Backward trajectories from February Year 2 (20 months)



Acronyms

SIE → Sea Ice Extent
SIV → Sea Ice Volume
SIT → Sea Ice Thickness
SST → Sea Surface Temp.
OHC → Ocean Heat Content



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